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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Southern writers share a strong sense of the past and a richness of language, according to a new history of the region's literature. Story on Page 4.

Research reactors on 24 university campuses will be required within the next year to begin converting their facilities to a lower grade of fuel. Story on Page 8.

The Administration last week proposed to reduce the amount that universities may claim for the administrative costs of federally sponsored research. Story on Page 11.

Numerical goals for hiring women and members of minority groups are no longer required by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Story on Page 18.

"Wellness" programs are helping universities boost their employees' morale and reduce their absenteeism. Story on Page 21.

A government policy limiting Soviet scientists' access to U.S. supercomputers is being held up by a debate over possible exceptions to the rule. Story on Page 25.

Epcot Center employs 55 students from 10 countries as part of the Walt Disney World Company's World Fellowship program. Story on Page 27.

Eighteen students at Dartmouth College were arrested after they refused to vacate a shanty that had been erected on the campus to protest apartheid. Story on Page 26.

Arab scholars in Israel have called for affirmative-action programs to increase their representation on the faculties of the country's seven universities. Story on Page 31.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	29-30
Bulletin Board	43-91
Calendar of Events	35-42
Computers & Technology	25
Deadlines	42
Deaths	35
Gazette	34-35
Government & Politics	11-19
Grants	35
International News	31-32
Letters	33
Personal & Professional	20-23
Philanthropy	24
Scholarship	4-10
Students	26-28

Texas Universities Accused of Failing to Use Aid Funds

AUSTIN, TEX.

Public colleges and universities in Texas have failed to distribute millions of dollars in tuition money set aside for needy students, and some institutions have accumulated large surpluses in accounts that have sat idle for years, state officials have charged.

College administrators say that vague standards determining who is eligible for the money and how it should be distributed have made it difficult for them to operate the program.

Texas institutions are required to set aside 15 per cent of their tuition receipts each year and then redistribute the money to "needy" students in the form of Texas Public Educational Grants. The law allows the institutions to determine which students are considered needy and how much money they should receive.

• **Black colleges** fear closures by financially strapped states. Story on Page 17.
• **Wisconsin governor** takes $32-million from higher education. Story on Page 13.

$50-Million More in Next 2 Years

Gov. Mark White has signed a bill that directs colleges and universities either to distribute most of the tuition money they have set aside, beginning this academic year, or to forfeit the funds. The provision is part of a law that tripled the cost of tuition at public institutions in the state this year. That increase is expected to pump $50-million into the grant program over the next two years.

State officials say it is not yet clear whether institutions are doing a better job of doling out the funds during the current academic year, since they will not report on their distribution of the grant money until summer.

State Rep. Albert Luna, a Houston Democrat, is drafting another bill to clarify

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Congress Likely to Rebuff Reagan on Sweeping Cuts in Student Aid

Some reductions are inevitable, but the President's plan to lop $2-billion by 1987 'amazes' Democrats and Republicans

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Congress is likely to reject the cuts and modifications in student-assistance programs that President Reagan proposed in his fiscal 1987 budget—even with the fiscal belt-tightening directed by the new balanced-budget law.

Congressional aides acknowledged that "some sort of spending cuts" are in store for student-aid programs in the wake of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. But they said Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget would go too far—cutting $2-billion from grants and loans and causing 1.36 million students to lose all federal aid by academic 1987-88.

Appropriations-committee aides to both Democrats and Republicans said they were "surprised" and "amazed" at the President's requests. And they said that—contrary to Administration claims—low-income, not just middle-income, students would be hurt by the proposals.

"The threat of budget cuts is more real than ever before," said a Senate Appropriations Committee staff member, "but there is a great deal of reluctance" to approve reductions that would affect so many students.

Under the President's budget, Congress would have to trim $635-million from what it originally appropriated for grants and loans for the current fiscal year. And it would have to cut an additional $1.4-billion for fiscal 1987.

• **Lobbyists** warn of a fierce budget fight and big losses of aid. Story on Page 11.
• **Tuition** will go up in the fall, but not as much as in recent years. Story on Page 2.

Subsidies would be reduced for lenders who make Guaranteed Student Loans, and students would have to pay most of the interest on their loans.

All students would pay more toward their college costs under a new needs analysis that the Administration proposed, and grant and work-study programs would be consolidated and their money reduced.

Extension Already Approved

Committee aides said it was unlikely that lawmakers would even consider the basic structural reforms the President wants.

Most of the Administration's proposals would require changes in the law. The budget includes many of the recommendations that the Administration plans to send to Congress soon in its formal plan for extending the Higher Education Act of 1965. But the full House and the Senate education subcommittee have already approved bills to extend the law, measures that basically would maintain the current structure

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

AWARDED $2.5-MILLION

WIDE WORLD

Jan Kemp, above with her mother, after she won her lawsuit against two officials of the U. of Georgia. See Page 29.

World Archaeology Group in Uproar over Barring South African Scholars

By DAVID WALKER

LONDON

A bitter conflict over whether South Africans should be allowed to attend the 1986 World Congress of Archaeologists has divided British scholars and raised concern that international academic cooperation in archaeology may be jeopardized.

The crisis came to a head last week when professors at Britain's University of Southampton decided to defy the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Scientists and bar South Africans from the conference, which had been scheduled for Southampton next summer.

The decision left the executive committee of the British delegation to the international union in disarray. Three of the committee's five members resigned to protest Southampton's action.

"The issue is not one of apartheid, which all civilized people must abhor and oppose, but of academic freedom and freedom of association," said Martin Biddle, a professor of archaeology at Oxford University and a sharp critic of the ban.

The international union, which comprises national archaeological bodies in 88 countries, agreed more than three years ago to hold the 1986 World Congress at Southampton. The congress is held every five years, and the Southampton meeting was to have been the first in Britain.

Last December, however, meeting organizers at the university announced that they intended to "disinvite" 26 South African archaeologists, several of whom are black.

The university had come under pressure from the local city council, which is controlled by the Labor Party, and from the students' union to bar the South Africans. Both the local chapter and the national of-

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

Foreign Study-Travel Plans Curbed by Fear of Terrorism

Recent acts of terrorism in Europe have caused the cancellation or postponement of many study-travel programs. See story on Page 20.

MARGINALIA

Michael Wilson, geology professor at the State University of New York College at Fredonia, was teaching his course on earthquakes the other day when the building began to shake. Sure enough, it was an earthquake—5.0 on the Richter scale.

•

The *Journal of Craniofacial Genetics and Developmental Biology* has published an article called "Evaluation of Chromosomal Damage in Males Exposed to Agent Orange and Their Families."

It's the kids' nagging that does it.

•

Job announcement from the office of the librarian at the University of California, Los Angeles:

"Library Assistant III . . .

"Application deadline: January 27, 1986

"Salary Range: $1577-$1873

"Work Schedule: 40 hours per day."

Sounds reasonable enough to us.

•

From "Things to Remember About Admission to the 11-month MBA Program," a flier issued by the University of Pittsburgh:

"Interviews are optional! Necessary if your academic credentials are weak!"

Who'll be judging them?

•

From the *News Bulletin*, a faculty-staff newspaper at Michigan State University:

"Gardner teaches a course for incoming reporters and editors, and critiques the paper daily by marking it with red ink and hanging it on the newsroom bulletin board. . . .

"Her consultancy also includes a yearly report on the paper's progress (or lack thereof). She says she doesn't softpeddle there, either."

With newspaper reporters, there's nothing like the old hard sell.

•

From *Adult and Continuing Education Today*:

"The purpose of these awards is to establish humanities programs for non-traditional learners. . . ."

They're people with a strange slant on life?

•

From the *Daily Astorian*, a newspaper in Oregon:

"Former Astorians Arthur and B. Gale Hubbell of Sandy announce the engagement of their daughter, Kris Dee Hubbell, Sandy, to Everett Earl Fruehling of Salem. He is the son of Dr. Royal and Aurora Fruehling of Honolulu. . . .

"The couple will leave for Tokyo after their Feb. 22 wedding, where they will teach English."

Parsing a sentence as they march down the aisle? —C.G.

In Brief

Central Michigan U. Faculty Seeks Dismissal of Trustees

Central Michigan University's academic senate last week voted to ask Gov. James J. Blanchard to seek the resignations of the institution's eight trustees, after they rejected five presidential finalists named by a search committee and gave the job to the interim president.

Arthur E. Ellis, who had served as vice-president for public affairs at the university since 1970, was named to succeed Harold Abel, who stepped down in July. Mr. Ellis had been interim president since then.

"We as a committee never had a full discussion with the full board of trustees about the candidates that we selected as finalists in our search," said Eric Johnson, a professor of history and member of the committee. "And we are disappointed that the board decided alone to abort the search."

Raymond LaBounty, chairman of the board, said the finalists "were excellent candidates with strong professional qualifications. At the point of decision, however, it was the unanimous conclusion of the board that the university would be best served if we could persuade Mr. Ellis to continue as president."

Wyoming Faculty Poll Hits President, Trustees

More than half the faculty members responding to a poll at the University of Wyoming have expressed a lack of confidence in President Donald Veal, the board of trustees, and the state legislature.

According to the poll, conducted by the Faculty Association, faculty members believe the university administration lacks direction.

Faculty criticism has centered on the fact that President Veal asked the legislature this year for only a 5-per-cent increase in faculty salaries, while the faculty senate had sought an 11-per-cent increase. At the same time, the university administration requested funds for several new building projects.

San Diego State Fraternity Is Expelled for 5 Years

San Diego State University has expelled the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity from its campus for at least five years. Members of the fraternity were found guilty of a series of offenses during a party at which a female student said she was raped.

A five-member university panel concluded that the fraternity had engaged in physical abuse; lewd, indecent, and obscene behavior; hazing; alcohol violations; and "obstructing the university's disciplinary process by intentionally destroying evidence related to the incident."

Thirty fraternity members also were charged with violations of the student-conduct code, which could result in suspensions or expulsions.

The Delta Gamma sorority, a co-sponsor of the party, was found guilty of violating state alcohol laws and was placed on disciplinary probation.

A spokesman for the fraternity denied that the female student had been raped and said the organization would appeal the penalties through university administrative channels.

2nd Suit Filed in Fire on Pepperdine U. Property

A second damage suit has been filed against Pepperdine University involving the maintenance of property it owns near the Baldwin Hills section of Los Angeles where three people were killed and 66 homes destroyed in a brush fire last July.

In the new lawsuit, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company is seeking $1.2-million for damage claims it and two subsidiaries face from the fire. Residents whose homes were destroyed in the fire earlier sued Pepperdine for unspecified damages.

The university was accused in both suits of failing to clear brush from a 21-acre site it owns and therefore exposing nearby homes to a fire hazard.

Montana Law Students Seek Change in Bar Examination

Law students at the University of Montana have filed a petition asking the state Supreme Court to eliminate the multi-state bar examination as a requirement for practicing law in Montana. Until 1984, graduates of the law school were not required to take any exam, but now all prospective lawyers must take both the multi-state test—consisting of 200 multiple-choice questions—and an essay test covering Montana law.

In its petition, the students "contend that a Montana Bar Ex-

College Costs Expected to Continue Rising, but 'Modestly'

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Tuition charges are expected to rise 7 per cent in 1986-87, and room and board, books, and other student expenses will go up 5 per cent, the American Council on Education reported last week.

"The bad news is that the costs will continue to rise," said Elaine El-Khawas, the council's vice-president for research and policy analysis. "But the good news is that they will rise only modestly over inflation. The days of skyrocketing costs are over."

Colleges must hike their costs to pay for faculty salary increases, student financial aid, new equipment, and state-ordered efforts to improve quality, she said.

According to the council's estimates, the total average cost of attending a public institution in 1986-87 will jump 5.4 per cent, to $5,579, while the cost of a year at a private college will rise 6.1 per cent, to $11,113.

In 1987-88 and 1988-89, the council predicted, tuition costs will rise 6 per cent annually at public institutions and 7 per cent at private ones. In each year, other student costs are expected to rise 5 per cent.

State of the Economy Helps

Costs will slow from the 7- to 11-per-cent increases of the last several years because of improvements in the economy, according to Cathy Henderson, a consultant who prepared the cost report.

Federal-government figures indicate that inflation will be no higher than 4.5 per cent in each of the next three years, and that the unemployment rate will drop slightly, to 6.6 per cent.

The low rate of inflation is the key to the slowdown in college costs, Ms. Henderson said.

She warned that the charges could rise faster if the inflation or unemployment rate rose more than predicted, or if federal student aid was cut significantly.

The need to restore the purchasing power that faculty members lost when their pay was held down in the 1970's is particularly pressing, according to Ms. El-Khawas, and she said it was the most important reason that tuition increases will continue to outpace inflation.

"Those losses in real salary show up dramatically in morale," she said. "It's critical to colleges that their faculty care about their institutions and care about their work."

Faculty salaries, which typically account for half or more of college's budget, will have to rise at least one percentage point above the inflation rate for several years to regain past losses, she said.

Private colleges will need to raise tuition in order to continue to "recycle" money to low- and middle-income students who are unable to meet their costs because of cuts in federal aid, Ms. El-Khawas said.

In many states, public-college tuition is expected to increase because policymakers have decided that, in lieu of tax increases, students should pay a larger share of college costs.

In a growing number of states, legislators are asking colleges to improve their research facilities to help promote economic development, the report noted.

Both public and private colleges will be spending more for computers to improve instruction and campus administration, Ms. El-Khawas said. "It's becoming imperative to computerize," she said. "It's hard to find the money to do it, but they must."

Copies of the report, "Forecasting College Costs Through 1988-89," are available free of charge from the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036-1193. Requests should be accompanied by a self-addressed mailing label.

Average Costs of Attending College, 1980-81 to 1988-89

	Actual				Estimated		Projected		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Tuition and fees									
Public	$ 636	$ 713	$ 805	$ 895	$ 967	$1,044	$1,117	$1,184	$1,255
1-year increase	8.5%	12.1%	12.9%	11.2%	8.0%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Private	$3,466	$3,935	$4,428	$4,847	$5,283	$5,706	$6,105	$6,533	$6,990
1-year increase	12.2%	13.5%	12.5%	9.5%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Room, board, and other costs									
Public	$2,967	$3,287	$3,566	$3,771	$4,004	$4,250	$4,462	$4,686	$4,920
1-year increase	9.9%	10.8%	8.5%	5.7%	6.2%	6.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Private	$3,199	$3,552	$3,901	$4,164	$4,456	$4,770	$5,008	$5,258	$5,521
1-year increase	10.3%	11.0%	9.8%	6.7%	7.0%	7.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Total costs									
Public	$3,603	$4,000	$4,371	$4,666	$4,971	$5,294	$5,579	$5,870	$6,175
1-year increase	9.7%	11.0%	9.3%	6.7%	6.5%	6.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%
Private	$6,665	$7,487	$8,329	$9,011	$9,739	$10,476	$11,113	$11,791	$12,511
1-year increase	11.3%	12.3%	11.2%	8.2%	8.1%	7.6%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
Consumer Price Index									
1-year increase	11.6%	8.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%

CHRONICLE TABLE BASED ON DATA FROM THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

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amination consisting entirely of essay questions would be better suited to the goals of insuring that only legally competent attorneys practice in the state of Montana." The Supreme Court has asked the Board of Bar Examiners, the law school, the Attorney General, and other interested parties to respond to the petition.

Suspended Law Student Sues U. of Alabama

A second-year law student at the University of Alabama has sued the university for $1-million, claiming he was wrongfully suspended from classes.

James Butler, Jr., filed suit in federal court in Birmingham, contending he had been deprived of his constitutional rights of equal protection and due process under the law.

Mr. Butler was suspended last fall after the law school's student honor court found him guilty of falsely marking a class roll to show he had attended two previous class meetings, an Alabama spokesman said.

In the suit, Mr. Butler claims the honor court is not authorized to investigate complaints of academic misconduct and also says he was singled out for punishment by the court.

The federal court has denied Mr. Butler's petition for a temporary restraining order that would have allowed him to return to classes until his suit is settled, the spokesman said.

Holocaust Survivor Wins $5.25-Million in Damages

A $5.25-million judgment has been awarded to a survivor of Nazi concentration camps against a leader of the Institute for Historical Review of Torrance, Cal., which had claimed the Holocaust was a hoax.

A superior court jury in Los Angeles made the award to Mel Mermelstein after finding that he had been libeled and caused severe emotional distress by Ditlieb Felderer, a member of the editorial advisory committee of the institute.

Mr. Mermelstein, a businessman, received a $100,000 settlement last year in a $17-million suit against the Legion for Survival of Freedom, the institute's parent organization. Mr. Felderer, a Swedish citizen, was not a party to that settlement, a lawyer for Mr. Mermelstein said.

Community-College District Offers Guaranteed Transfers

A California community-college district has started offering written guarantees to students that they will be accepted at three area universities if they complete prescribed transfer courses.

David Mertes, chancellor of the three-college Los Rios district, said that under the transfer-guarantee policy, students would be assured of admission to California State University at Sacramento, the University of California at Davis, or the University of the Pacific.

The guarantee is designed to remove the anxiety that students may experience over whether their course of study will enable them to transfer to four-year colleges, a district spokesman said. It also is aimed at subjecting the community colleges to greater accountability for the effectiveness of their transfer programs, she added.

Student Senate Votes Money to Extend Library's Hours

The student senate at the University of Texas at Dallas has appropriated $32,000 from its activities fund to keep the university library open an extra 27 hours each week.

The library's schedule of 70 hours a week had been a source of irritation for some time at the university, which enrolls large numbers of night students, a university spokesman said. Under the plan approved by the senate, the library will open an hour earlier each day and will remain open until midnight Sundays through Thursdays, instead of closing at 7 on Sunday and at 9:30 Monday through Thursday.

The plan, which will be put into effect as soon as the library can hire and train additional staff members, was first suggested in a student's question to the university president during a student forum, the spokesman said.

Educational Testing Service Suspends Program in Libya

The Educational Testing Service has suspended its examination program in Libya as a result of President Reagan's directive banning American ties with that country.

Last year about 190 people in Libya took E.T.S. exams, including the Test of English as a Foreign Language, the Scholastic Aptitude Test, and the Graduate Record Examinations. An E.T.S. spokesman said that candidates who had already registered for tests this year would receive automatic refunds and had been told that they may register for the exams in a country other than Libya.

The spokesman said the suspension would remain in effect until E.T.S. evaluated the effect of the loss of American supervisors of the program and clarify the U.S. government's position on payment, in American currency, to Libyan nationals who may serve as supervisors.

E.T.S. administers some seven million tests a year to students in 140 countries.

Corrections

► A table on state student-aid programs (*The Chronicle*, February 5) incorrectly reported the amount that Tennessee is expected to spend on need-based assistance to undergraduates this year. The state is expected to provide $12.08-million.

► A story on President Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget (*The Chronicle*, February 12) stated that it would eliminate all the Education Department's financial-aid programs for graduate students. The plan would eliminate funds for all special-purpose graduate fellowships, but graduate students would still be eligible for Guaranteed Student Loans and National Direct Student Loans.

Preservationists Get a Last-Minute Injunction, Halt Demolition of 1905 Building at Cornell U.

ITHACA, N.Y.

The City of Ithaca and a local historic-preservation group rushed to court last week to obtain injunctions halting the demolition of an 80-year-old Beaux-Arts building on the agriculture-college quadrangle at Cornell University.

About 10 per cent of the building's mass and 20 per cent of its façade were destroyed during the four hours between the beginning of demolition work and the issuance of dual injunctions to halt it, said Barbara E. Ebert, executive director of Historic Ithaca, the preservation group.

The demolition was ordered by the State University of New York Construction Fund, which owns the building, Stone Hall, and which plans to replace it with a new structure, Academic I. Cornell manages the agriculture college—known in full as the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences—for the state under the terms of the 1862 law that established land-grant colleges.

The construction fund also plans to raze the two other buildings that, with Stone Hall, make up the south side of the historic agriculture quadrangle. The three buildings, all in the Beaux-Arts style, date from the same period.

Ms. Ebert charged that the university, anticipating her organization's efforts to prevent the demolition, had been "very definitely in a hurry to get the building down" before the court papers could be filed.

"The demolition contractor didn't even take the precaution of fencing off the area" before beginning work, Ms. Ebert said, adding that the crew's members had tried "to do as much damage as they could" as quickly as possible.

At one point, she said, Historic Ithaca members stood in the path of the work crew's bulldozers to prevent the building from being razed entirely before the lawyers succeeded in winning injunctions.

Added to National Register

The 1905 building was one of seven on Cornell's campus that were added to the National Register of Historic Places in September 1985, Ms. Ebert said. It is also on state and city landmark registers.

Stone Hall was designed by George Heins, the state's architect at the time. He incorporated classical and Renaissance elements into the brick and stone structure, and embellished it with terra cotta and limestone decorations. The building, which originally housed the university's agronomy department, was named for an early Cornell agriculture professor.

Until last summer, a university spokesman said, the building housed Cornell's education department. "It's really a question of whether an 80-year-old facility could have been renovated to accommodate new technologies and modern uses," said the spokesman, David Stewart. "Stone Hall would have been very difficult and expensive to renovate."

Mr. Stewart said that, overall, Academic I would not be larger than the buildings it is to replace—Stone Hall, Roberts Hall, and East Roberts—but he said that, in the new structure, "you end up with much more usable space."

He added that the city and Historic Ithaca had "had several months to go to court" but had delayed in doing so. On February 3, he said, the construction fund signed a demolition contract that required work to begin within 10 days. The crew arrived seven days later.

Ms. Ebert said she had been told by construction-fund officials that demolition could not begin until the middle of the month, and that she had passed that information on to her organization's lawyers.

In court, she said, Historic Ithaca and the city will argue that the state's Office of Historic Preservation, which approved the demolition, did not fulfill its mandate to explore "to the fullest extent practicable" alternatives that would prevent destruction of the building.

Mr. Stewart noted that plans to raze Stone Hall and its neighbors had been the subject of controversy for some time, particularly after the unveiling of the first set of plans for Academic I. The plans, which were widely criticized on the campus, showed an 11-story building that would have closed off the west end of the agriculture quadrangle.

Current plans for Academic I call for a four-story building that has provoked fewer complaints, he said. —LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

DREW PERINE

Demolition had already begun on 80-year-old Stone Hall on Cornell U.'s campus when the city of Ithaca and preservationists obtained a court order to prevent its razing.

U.S. Seeks to Cap Reimbursements for Research Costs

Continued from Page 11

30 days to comment on the proposal before it took effect. Many university officials complained that that was too little time for the agency to consider modifying the rule, which would revise the O.M.B.'s Circular A-21.

The proposal to set specific limits on the amount universities can be reimbursed for administrative activities is the most stringent recommendation the Reagan Administration has made to try to control the rapidly increasing costs of conducting research.

Over the past five years, universities have received an average of 26 per cent of the total cost of their research grants to help pay for the general administrative costs. That includes the salaries of officials, services for students working on research projects, departmental administration, and the costs of creating special units to administer federal research projects.

Half of Universities Would Lose

Although the proposed cap is 26 per cent—the same as the present average—it would cause about half the universities to receive less than in the past, university officials said. Institutions with lower rates would be prohibited from increasing them this year.

The administrative payments—plus additional reimbursements for the use and maintenance of laboratories, buildings, scientific equipment, and libraries—cost federal agencies about $1.7-billion in fiscal 1984.

That is about 46 per cent of the $3.7-billion the government spent that year on university research, the O.M.B. said.

The office estimated that its proposal to limit reimbursement for administrative costs would save the government $100-million in fiscal 1987 and more than $200-million the following year.

"A fixed rate for administrative costs will go a long way towards solving the problem of rising indirect costs and at the same time reduce paperwork for the institutions," the O.M.B. said in its proposal. "It will reform and simplify the indirect cost process and eliminate the need for complex reporting to support charges" for administrative costs, the agency added.

Accounting Is Called Difficult

Since 1966, universities have negotiated with federal agencies to determine the percentage that an institution may charge for the indirect costs of carrying out research projects.

The O.M.B. proposal said the administrative costs were difficult for universities to account for in detail. The proposal would allow them to negotiate with their sponsoring agencies for rates of reimbursement for the other indirect costs that can be more easily determined, such as the operation of facilities.

Private universities that cannot depend on a state to share some of the indirect costs, and institutions with medical schools that must bear the paperwork costs of complying with additional health and animal-welfare rules, would be hit hardest by the proposal.

Many university officials complained that the O.M.B. was ignoring the diversity of institutions and forcing many of them to pay from their own pockets for the costs of conducting federally sponsored research.

"What they're trying to do is to buy research on the cheap," said Carol R. Scheman, director of federal relations for health and biomedical research at the Association of American Universities. "The change would be disastrous."

Capping the reimbursement rate was recommended by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy last year. But university officials noted that the director of the office at that time, George A. Keyworth, II, had assured them that federal agencies would continue their policy of covering all the costs of the research they sponsored.

A panel of the White House Science Council studying ways to strengthen the health of American research universities also recommended recently that administrative costs be fixed.

But it warned that making such a change without greater allowances for the depreciation of research facilities, buildings, and equipment—and without dropping another requirement that researchers complete "effort reports" documenting the time they spend on federally sponsored research—"could result in significant damage to the academic enterprise."

Ms. Scheman said the O.M.B. had not only failed to accompany its proposal with others that might be beneficial to universities, but also had effectively prevented university officials from changing the final outcome of its proposed new rules. She complained that the budget office had "forged ahead" without consulting university representatives. She said 30 days for public comment before making the proposal final provided too little time for the O.M.B. to consider any changes.

However, Jonathan Bruel, the management analyst for the budget office who drafted the proposed rule, said he believed the time was adequate for his office to consider public comments.

FACT-FILE

U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1984

WASHINGTON

One hundred universities accounted for 63 per cent of the $10.1-billion that federal agencies "obligated" to institutions of higher education in fiscal 1984, the National Science Foundation reported last week.

Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not always receive them during the year in which they were obligated.

About 56 per cent of the funds went for research and development. The leading sponsors were the Department of Health and Human Services, with nearly $2.7 billion in obligations, and the Department of Defense, with $1-billion. Student financial aid accounted for most of the rest of the federal funds.

Total federal obligations increased 8 per cent over the 1983 level.

	Research and development[1]		Total federal obligations[1]	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U.[2]	$467,050,000	1	$483,149,000	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	178,706,000[3]	2	195,255,000	2
Howard U.[4]	8,807,000	128	180,733,000	3
Stanford U.	160,274,000[3]	3	179,149,000	4
U. of Washington	136,803,000	4	171,963,000	5
Cornell U.	105,338,000[3]	7	132,886,000	6
U. of California, Los Angeles	110,057,000	6	132,382,000	7
Columbia U., Main Division	110,089,000	5	129,054,000	8
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	99,831,000	9	122,577,000	9
Harvard U.	98,972,000	10	120,891,000	10
Yale U.	97,905,000	11	118,641,000	11
U. of California, San Diego	104,083,000	8	116,587,000	12
U. of Michigan	95,307,000	12	116,566,000	13
U. of Pennsylvania	94,154,000	13	114,865,000	14
U. of Minnesota	72,494,000	17	106,239,000	15
U. of California, Berkeley	85,852,000[3]	14	104,518,000	16
Pennsylvania State U.[5]	64,372,000	20	100,189,000	17
U. of California, San Francisco	85,449,000	15	97,959,000	18
U. of Southern California	79,617,000	16	97,476,000	19
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	68,911,000	18	84,873,000	20
U. of Colorado	62,708,000	21	80,075,000	21
Ohio State U.	48,339,000	32	79,524,000	22
U. of Chicago	68,703,000[3]	19	79,112,000	23
Duke U.	62,074,000	23	72,234,000	24
Washington U.	61,341,000	24	71,421,000	25
U. of Rochester	60,157,000	25	70,238,000	26
New York U.	55,028,000	26	69,904,000	27
U. of Texas, Austin	62,316,000	22	69,028,000	28
Michigan State U.	41,205,000	38	68,541,000	29
Purdue U.	41,892,000	37	65,750,000	30
U. of Pittsburgh	50,557,000	28	65,019,000	31
U. of Florida	40,847,000	39	64,490,000	32
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	48,491,000	30	64,344,000	33
U. of Iowa	48,378,000	31	61,244,000	34
Indiana U.	35,123,000	49	60,298,000	35
Yeshiva U.	53,077,000	27	60,096,000	36
U. of Arizona	43,380,000	35	59,849,000	37
Gallaudet C.[4]	2,492,000	195	57,378,000	38
U. of Utah	45,427,000	33	56,451,000	39
Northwestern U.	42,864,000	36	54,960,000	40
Texas A&M U.	$31,072,000	52	$54,488,000	41
Boston U.	39,306,000	42	53,038,000	42
California Institute of Technology	48,589,000[3]	29	51,893,000	43
U. of Maryland, College Park	38,260,000	44	51,517,000	44
Case Western Reserve U.	43,931,000	34	51,442,000	45
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	51,348,000	46
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	37,839,000	45	50,131,000	47
Oregon State U.	37,499,000	47	49,249,000	48
U. of California, Davis	37,586,000	46	47,593,000	49
Georgia Institute of Technology	38,460,000	43	47,356,000	50
U. of New Mexico	33,842,000	50	45,055,000	51
Baylor C. of Medicine	39,340,000	41	42,454,000	52
Louisiana State U.	25,944,000	64	42,092,000	53
Rutgers U.	23,827,000	68	42,092,000	54
Vanderbilt U.	35,338,000	48	41,307,000	55
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	39,705,000	40	41,182,000	56
North Carolina State U.	22,639,000	72	40,740,000	57
New Mexico State U.	26,660,000	63	39,901,000	58
U. of Georgia	23,165,000	70	39,723,000	59
U. of Kentucky	16,268,000	88	39,429,000	60
U. of Miami	27,880,000	59	39,423,000	61
U. of Virginia	30,279,000	53	39,256,000	62
U. of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas	32,949,000	51	38,425,000	63
U. of Connecticut	28,060,000	57	38,136,000	64
U. of Cincinnati	23,860,000	67	37,599,000	65
U. of Missouri, Columbia	17,810,000	83	35,263,000	66
Princeton U.	28,783,000[3]	56	34,503,000	67
Colorado State U.	25,002,000	65	34,473,000	68
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	29,770,000	54	34,340,000	69
U. of Illinois, Chicago Medical Center	22,531,000	73	34,275,000	70
Virginia Poly. Inst. & State U.	21,214,000	75	34,107,000	71
U. of California, Irvine	26,798,000	61	34,000,000	72
Carnegie Mellon U.	27,650,000[3]	60	33,786,000	73
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	14,949,000	94	33,193,000	74
Rochester Inst. of Technology	1,575,000	220	33,173,000	75
Tufts U.	27,995,000	58	31,568,000	76
Rockefeller U.	29,484,000	55	31,549,000	77
Iowa State U.	13,384,000[3]	100	31,030,000	78
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	23,925,000	66	30,748,000	79
Emory U.	23,621,000	69	29,951,000	80
Virginia Commonwealth U.	21,684,000	74	29,798,000	81
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	26,796,000	62	29,331,000	82
Temple U.	17,281,000	86	29,296,000	83
Brown U.	22,996,000	71	28,134,000	84
Washington State U.	16,772,000	87	27,364,000	85
U. of Vermont	18,249,000	81	27,264,000	86
Utah State U.	17,416,000	85	26,867,000	87
Puerto Rico Jr. College	0	—	26,728,000	88
U. of Oregon, Main Campus	12,083,000	103	26,587,000	89
U. of Kansas	15,869,000	90	26,342,000	90
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	19,563,000	77	25,880,000	91
Wayne State U.	14,282,000	99	25,297,000	92
U. of California, Santa Barbara	18,738,000	79	24,874,000	93
Kansas State U.	8,895,000	127	24,248,000	94
U. of Maryland, Baltimore Professional Schools	19,943,000	76	23,861,000	95
Tuskegee U.	3,021,000	182	23,242,000	96
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	9,605,000	120	23,230,000	97
State U. of New York, Buffalo	19,270,000	78	23,069,000	98
West Virginia U.	10,120,000	115	22,984,000	99
Georgetown U.	14,463,000	97	22,859,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$4,723,025,000**		**$6,363,991,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$5,622,768,000**		**$10,103,067,000**	

[1] Amounts shown represent total obligations from 15 federal agencies that accounted for about 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for virtually all federal obligations to such institutions for research and development. Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded from institutional totals because final allocation of funds is unknown, but are included in "Total, all institutions."

[2] Data for Johns Hopkins U. include $353-million obligated to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a federally financed research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

[3] Does not include research and development obligations to university-administered federally financed research-and-development centers.

[4] Howard U. and Gallaudet C. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

[5] Data for Pennsylvania State University include $14-million obligated to the Applied Research Laboratory, considered a federally funded research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION